

August 19.

cannot think, sirs, with all due respect, that the treaties of 1783 and 1818 worked such prohibition upon the freedom of action of Great Britain, as to prevent her making treaties to exclude alien enemies.

I then seek to add to the three classes of persons with which I commenced my remarks to the Tribunal. I would say that the United States clearly have no power to employ Newfoundlanders, that they have no power to employ French, that they have no power to employ Spaniards, that they have no power to employ alien enemies, that they have no power to employ nationals whom Great Britain may afterwards exclude by treaty, and that they have no power to employ nationals who afterwards may be excluded by statute, which is equivalent to saying that the United States have no right to interfere with the complete liberty of action which Great Britain enjoyed before the treaties were made.

August 19.

THREE FARES AT THIS PORT.

One From Georges and Two
From Quero Bank.

The receipts of fish at this port today continue light, there being only two arrivals this morning, sch. Norma from a dory handline trip with 150,000 pounds of salt cod, and sch. Arthur D. Story from Georges with 35,000 pounds of salt cod.

A number of shackers now due are liable to arrive at any time, as also are some of the dory handliners.

The shore boats are landing but few fish, as all kinds continue scarce in near home waters.

Sch. Natalie J. Nelson arrived from a Quero bank trip shacking during the forenoon with 120,000 pounds of salt cod and 12,000 pounds of fresh cod.

Today's arrivals and receipts in detail are as follows:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Norma, Quero Bank, 150,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Arthur D. Story, Georges, 35,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, Quero Bank, 120,000 lbs. salt cod, 12,000 lbs. fresh cod.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, shacking.

Sch. Rhodora, seining.

Sch. Squanto, haddocking.

Sch. Flavilla, haddocking.

Today's Fish Market.

Fresh halibut, 8 cts. per lb. for gray, heads off.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37½.

Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37½.

Outside sales of Bench cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37 1/2.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.

Western Bank cod, large \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.

Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium, \$1.20; snappers, 50 cts.

Haddock, \$1 per cwt.; hake, \$1.05 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

August 19.

THE FISHERIES CASE.

The arguments in the fisheries case before the international arbitration tribunal at the Hague have now been completed, and the court has taken the matter under advisement. It is possible that a decision may be reached as early as the first week in September. Whatever that decision may be, Americans can know that the case has been presented by the Americans assigned to that duty, with very great thoroughness and with marked ability. Mr. Root's work has been of the highest order, as has that of the other men, and they all richly deserve the appreciation of the American people.

On this side of the water, we hope that the decision will be in our favor, where we think that substantial right is found. And yet if the decision should be in some points adverse, the presentation before the Hague Court is in itself a thing to call for congratulation. For the dispute between the United States and Canada was one of the kind which in the olden days would have held within it the possibility of war. And there were things about it which might have caused a clash in the future. To have it out of the way will be a distinct benefit. And the recourse to the tribunal shows again the sincerity of the United States in urging this method of settling international disputes over the older and wholly unsatisfactory method of war.

August 20.

NO NEWS FROM MACKEREL FLEET.

There is nothing new to offer in way of the mackerel situation, for no vessels have arrived and none reported in port anywhere.

The only sale made during the week was the 20 barrels of hardheads brought in by sch. Speculator, which were sold to E. K. Burnham at \$16.25 per barrel in fishermen's orders.

Mackerel, however, are scarce, especially salt mackerel, as no landings are being made by the New England fleet. Ten vessels are now in the North bay after mackerel, but no report has yet been received from them. The fleet landed 620 bbls. fresh mackerel for the week at Boston, the total landed for the season to date being 19,306 bbls., against 45,558 bbls. last year.

The imports of salt mackerel for the week were 106 bbls., including 76 bbls. from Canada and 30 bbls. from Ireland. The total imports of salt mackerel for the season to date have been 6831 bbls., against 5836 bbls. last year. Some new Norways are now on the way to this port.

Nova Scotia mackerel are jobbing at \$18@18.50 bbls. for large 3s and \$18.50@19 bbl. for large 2s. Irish mackerel are quoted at \$14.50@15 bbl. for 350 count and \$15@15.50 bbl. for 300 to 325 count. Norway mackerel are held at \$20 for 325 to 340 count.

August 20.

SCH. MASSACHUSETTS SOLD.

Will Be Added to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. Fleet.

Sch. Massachusetts, owned by Boston parties, has been purchased by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company on private terms.

This is one of the finest vessels among the entire New England fishing fleet. Being built by James & Tarr of Essex, in 1901, and constructed of firstclass selected material. She is also one of the largest vessels of the fishing fleet measuring 141 tons gross and 102 tons net.

At present she will be engaged in the fresh halibut fishery and another season she will be commanded by Capt. Angus Hines, one of their crack skippers in the salt codfishery.

August 20.

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FISH SUPPLY INCREASED.

Some Good Fares Received
the Past Week.

The wholesale salt fish market has shown a disposition to awaken from its summer vacation when quietness was the rule, and again arise to the situation that now confronts it. Firmness and activity now supplants laxity, for dealers are now aware of the task before them to fill the advance of the money orders that will follow on the advent of autumn.

It is the commencement of a busy season, and the general trend is upward, but the selling, however, will be large. The country demand a large amount of salt water food product, and Gloucester is expected to furnish the needed support. Already the big shippers are increasing their number of workmen, and the cutting establishments are resuming their old time vigor.

During the week liberal receipts have been received, and the dealers did not hesitate to gobble up everything in sight at prices unexpected a few weeks ago.

The buying ex-vessel is a sort of go-as-you-please, so that the Board of Trade quotations have been ridden over rough shod. The buying at present is evidently better than the selling, although the latter is beyond expectations at this season. Shipping conditions during the season have been quite liberal, so that the store rooms have presented an empty appearance most of the time.

The vessels that have been out since spring and arrived during the week, brought in but partial fares, and their late return on second trips make it all the more evident that a full supply from domestic sources will not be received from this source.

In view of conditions, the larger dealers and shippers realize that a shortage is in sight and just at the commencement of the outgoing season.

Another thing that Gloucester dealers are up against, is, that a large producer at Bucksport, Me., who owned a number of vessels and disposed of their product here, will not do so this summer. As a matter of fact he has gone into the cutting and packing of fish in every attractive form, not only using his own production, but is buying all he can get along the coast of Maine. This means a further shortage for the local dealers, and the only way they can make up for it is importation from outside sources.

August 20.

ONLY TWO TRIPS AT T WHARF.

Most of Fleet Evidently Holding Off Till Monday.

Receipts of fish at Boston today as predicted are very light and prices as expected are also low.

This is usually the case at the last of the week for the fishermen do not come in as they know a low market confronts them on Saturday.

The arrivals today are confined to two vessels both of whom have small trips.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 4000 haddock, 19,000 cod, 2000 pollock.

Sch. Fitz A. Oakes, 200 haddock, 600 cod.

Haddock, \$2.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$3; market cod, \$2.30; pollock, \$2.

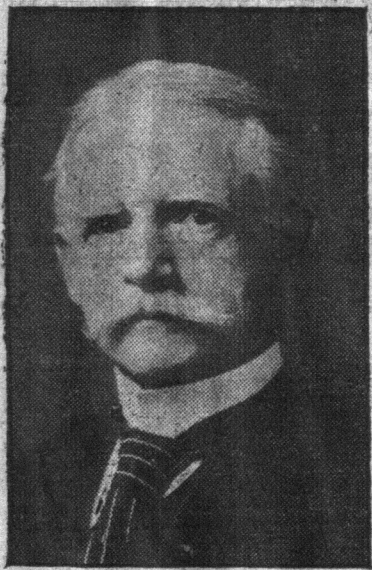
HOLDS BOND RESPONSIBLE FOR HAGUE ARBITRATION.

Elder Says Newfoundland Tried to Coerce the United States.

Legislation Was to Secure Reversal of Protection Policy.

Samuel J. Elders, Esq., of Boston, on Friday, July 22, closed his three days' argument on behalf of the United States before the Tribunal in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at the Hague, addressing the court on questions two, three, four, six and seven. Boston and Yale University have always looked upon the genial Mr. Elder as one of their treasures and could the people of the Hub and the sons of "Old Eli" have heard him on this occasion, they would have been more proud of him than ever.

Mr. Elder had a lot to do, and he did it and did it well, and in a very short space of time. As a broadside of clear-cut statements of fact and evidence, incisively and tersely made, all presented and marshalled in a most effective manner. Mr. Elder's effort on his closing day, will long be remembered by all who heard him. It drew the congratulations not alone of his fellow counsel on the United States side of the case, but of the legal lights presenting the case of Great Britain as well.



SAMUEL J. ELDER.

Counsel for the United States Before
The Hague Tribunal.

Although called upon to talk upon so many questions in the case, Mr. Elder showed that back of his deductions, he possessed a practical, "skip per-like" knowledge of the actual conditions. As one of those who escaped going down in the great gale of 1859 when so many brave fellows found their last resting place on the wreck-strewn bottom of Georges, the "man from Boston" stood before the Tribunal—a fisherman pleading a fisherman's cause.

The next day, Saturday, when naturally Mr. Elder's work was talked over and summed up, the remark of one of the attorneys that it was a "powerful presentation" seemed not only to hit the mark but also to voice the consensus of opinion. Beside this, Mr. Elder's presentation made a good impression upon the Tribunal.

The bright and courteous legal light from the Hub was certainly at his best. Along with the cold, hard facts which he brought to the front in seemingly endless procession, he interlarded some of those scintillating flashes of wit and discreteness at wide intervals, added a little color to the sombre, serious work at hand by the injection of a few of those stories for which he is famous, and which were always fitting to the point he was pressing to the Tribunal's attention.

He opened as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Tribunal:—At the opening of the argument for Great Britain, Sir Robert Finlay took occasion to express his personal satisfaction in the fact that the Tribunal would, at the end, have the advantage of hearing the attorney-general of Great Britain. In heartily concurring on behalf of my associates and myself in that sentiment, I cannot refrain from expressing my own deep gratification, as well as that of my associates, (and I am confident that of the Tribunal,) in the knowledge that the Tribunal will also have the advantage at the close of hearing, on behalf of the United States, the distinguished senator from New York and former secretary of state of the United States who had so large a share in the closing diplomatic debate of many questions before the Tribunal, and has been so largely instrumental in bringing about, not only this arbitration, but in advancing the cause of determination by arbitration of international disputes throughout the world.

Why the Dispute Was Referred to Arbitration.

It is oftentimes interesting and instructive to see how it comes about that parties are in court litigating their grievances; how it happens that they, or their friends for them, could not reach an agreement outside of the arbitrament of the law.

It is oftentimes most seriously to be studied, how nations came to fail to compose their differences, and had resort in the old times solely to war, but in the new time, and as we believe the better time that is coming, to such an arbitration as this.

Therefore, we inquire with regard to this arbitration. How did it happen that Great Britain and the United States could not adjust by diplomacy the controversy that had existed in part for many years, and in part for a very short length of time?

Was there irritated feeling between the two countries, were they on the verge of war, were both sides excited and belligerent? Not in the slightest degree.

Two Nations Were Never More in Accord.

There never had been a time when the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples had been more in accord, and more in the spirit of friendship than they were. It was the piping times of peace between the two countries, and quoting Richard, we can say that neither side shared Richard's feeling, that he preferred the furrowed front of war. Everything was peace between the two. And, so with our great neighbor and friend on the north. Times were those of perfect peace, and had been for many years. We were proud of the enormous advancement they were making. We looked askance a little at the tens of thousands of our people who were going across the border to help them build up that great northern country. And, from 1888 on there had been absolute peace, under a simple system of licenses, in regard to the whole of the fishery question between the two nations.

And, as to Newfoundland, we were in absolute peace with their people. They were our co-laborers in the same field. Tens of thousands of the dollars of the United States went every year to the people of Newfoundland. They worked with us and we with them. They were our friends. How was it that an arbitration, so formal and so important as this, should have become necessary?

Premier Bond Responsible for the Arbitration.

I think I am not under-stating it, or over-stating it, whichever it is to be, when I say that it was due to one man, and one man alone, that this present arbitration, at least at this time, became necessary. That man was the premier of Newfoundland. He had sought diligently and earnestly to bring about a reciprocity treaty between his country and ours. There had been an agreement in 1891 which, as will later appear, Canada had prevented from being accepted. There had been another agreement in 1902; the Bond-Hay treaty, as I think he commonly called it, we commonly speak of it as the Hay-Bond treaty, and that remained in abeyance. It was, as was said, held up in the senate of the United States for a couple of years. And then trouble began.

In 1904, while this matter was still pending before the United States senate, a fishing vessel of the United States just as the ice was closing in, left the Bay of Islands without a clearance. She went down to Wood Island, which is at the mouth of the Bay of Islands, expecting to find a revenue cutter there to get a clearance. Failing to find it, she, under orders from her owners not to get caught in the ice, as the captain had once before done, sailed away for Gloucester, and on his return he was haled before courts and fined \$500. That was one of the first, perhaps, the first instance, in which United States vessels had ever been proceeded against on the treaty coast. But that was far from being the end of the story.

Fisheries Act an Attempt to Coerce United States.

In 1905, in April, there was brought in the "foreign fishing vessels act" of that year by this premier. I shall go at some length into that, but need not do more than mention it now. I need not attempt to prove that it was not to be intended solely in the interest of the fisheries, because the distinguished representative of Newfoundland, Sir James Winter, told us in reply to an inquiry what it was "purely retaliatory, fiscal legislation," one country legislating against another upon purely commercial matters.

Retaliatory of what, sir? Had there been legislation in the United States against Newfoundland, or against its inhabitants? Were they precluded from service with us? Were they in any way hampered? Not at all. It was an attempt to compel the United States to change its fiscal policy. It was an attempt to compel the United States to abandon, so far as Newfoundland was concerned, its protective tariff.

I hold of course no brief here for the protective tariff. It is not a subject to be discussed before this Tribunal, or upon this occasion. It is enough to say that it had been for half a century almost continuously the policy of the United States, its fiscal policy, under which, as many believe, the majority believe, its prosperity had largely arisen. Its friends and advocates will point to the figures of the valuation in 1850, seven billions of money, and in 1909, one hundred and seventeen billions of money. They say that a large part of that fiscal policy had been its protective tariff. Whether right or wrong, whether wise or foolish, it was the fiscal policy of the United States which the premier of Newfoundland openly insisted upon having changed, and this legislation was brought in for the purpose of compelling the United States senate to ratify this treaty with Newfoundland.

Bond Personally Opposed Arbitration.

I do not purpose and need not at this moment go at any considerable length into the questions which there arose. The contest ran through 1905, 1906 and 1907, leading all the way up to this arbitration. Not that the Premier of Newfoundland was advocating arbitration or that it was through him that the arbitration was brought about. He made an expression with regard to it at one time. It was in the course of his speech I think in 1908, before the Colonial Conference, in which he said:

"We do not think it just that permission should be given by His Majesty's government to a foreign power to over-ride or contravene the laws of the Colony, or that an understanding should be given to a foreign power by His Majesty's government not to sanction colonial legislation.

"It has been suggested that the matters in dispute might properly be submitted to arbitration. I cannot see what there is to arbitrate upon. To my mind, the only question is as to the binding effect of colonial laws upon American citizens when they come within British jurisdiction. If it is

intended to submit the treaty to arbitration, then I contend that its terms are clear, that the privileges granted to the inhabitants of the United States thereunder are not set forth in language that is ambiguous.

"If on the other hand it is intended to submit colonial statutes to arbitration, then I respectfully contend that it would be derogatory to the crown and in direct contravention to the constitutional right of the self-governing colonies to submit their statutes to the arbitrament of any foreign power or of any person or body of men."

Arbitration the Only Way Out of the Difficulty.

In the light of the suggestion now urged upon us under two at least of the questions that colonial statutes are to be interpreted by this Tribunal, this remark of Sir Robert Bond is instructive. In the end, however, the arbitration became necessary. It seemed to be the only way out. And, various of the questions, and those to a considerable extent with which I have to deal, or with which I shall ask the court to deal, came about at the very end, in a most instructive way, as the terms upon which Sir Robert and his government would allow the *modus vivendi* of 1908 to have their approval. He insisted that certain questions should be submitted to this Tribunal, among them the question as to the right of American vessels to fish or trade in any of the bays, harbors or creeks of that portion of Newfoundland coast between Cape Ray and Quirpon Islands, together with all other questions which may be raised.

And suggesting that the United States must be consulted before the questions to be submitted can be determined upon, the government of Great Britain concedes that they will include in the terms of arbitration the matters which are insisted upon by Newfoundland.

As to one of those questions, namely questions number six, on which the prime minister insists that it shall be included, the government of Great Britain had never said a word to the government of the United States. It was a question which all the years of debate had never brought to the surface, not even after the time that Sir Robert Bond himself had presented it in 1905; but, nevertheless, that was included, and for greater ingenuity, the provision was also put in to Sir Robert Bond's letter, "any other questions which may arise."

I do not mean in saying this, to minimize the dignity and importance of the questions here submitted. It is only another illustration of the fact, which has so frequently occurred in history, that either the ambition, or the zeal, or the vanity of men, has been overruled to the greatest good.

August 20.

SHARK SKINS FIND READY MARKET

Hides Valuable For Manufacture of Shagreen.

Fishermen Can Always Dispose of Catch Easily.

"Shagreen is the hide of the shark and presents many features that cannot be found in any other substance. Therefore the sharker can count upon a market for the skin. Unlike any other fish," says a writer in the Independent, "the shark has a hide of the greatest toughness. He has no scales, like the giant mackerel, horse mackerel or tuna; no blubber like the warmer blooded porpoise or blackfish.

"His hide is as tough as tanned leather while it is still upon his body and seems to be made expressly to withstand the attack of sharp teeth or tearing tusk, for it will neither tear nor cut except under great stress, and it possesses a certain amount of elasticity.

"Upon its surface are the small papillae which give it the appearance of coarse sandpaper, and it is a good knife indeed that will go into a full grown shark's skin without turning its edge.

"Just beneath the skin is a flesh so tough, so grisly and stringy that it is fit for nothing save to fertilize waste ground. There is no fat whatever upon even the stoutest shark. He is all muscle and tendon, a perfect machine for annihilating all things found afloat.

Sometimes sharks are savages, but more often they are not. They develop fierceness under stress of great hunger or among fish of which they have no fear. But they are lazy and will seldom chase swift fish, preferring to scavenge or wait for some lucky chance. Then he will suddenly develop interest. He bolts whatever he takes, leaves no scraps and will devour half his own weight.

"He is the wolf of the sea, but like the wolf he is timid. He will not take a baited hook except after many minutes of careful scrutiny and then he begins with a gentle nibble. When he is satisfied there is nothing to fear he bolts the bait and makes off in hot haste.

"When the barb strikes home there is no fish more frightened and desperate than he is. For a while he fights furiously to escape. But when he knows he is caught he will give up and quietly come in to be killed.

"Such tremendous power, such immense vitality, such huge fins and tails with which to make a desperate fight, and more than all such immense and powerful jaws, that make a lion's seem tame in comparison. But he generally comes up for the fatal shot that settles his career with a degree of resignation that is almost disgusting.

How the Big Fish is Caught in Southern Waters.

"The sharker having located his camp near some pass or channel in the reef makes his plans to catch his fish, take their hides and get away as soon as possible. Hooks varying in size from a heavy six-inch nine-sixteenths to a two-inch drum hook are used. Line from the size of hambroline to the ordinary cod line is the kind preferred.

"A harpoon or two and a couple of spears complete the fishing outfit and for a "killer" a shotgun with buckshot cartridges or a heavy rifle using a large soft lead bullet of not less than 45 calibre. The shooting is all close up and the game huge in size. The shocking power is wanted and penetration is not. Often a fish is beaten to death with a bar to save ammunition if the fish can be brought close aboard to receive the blows.

"Sharkers generally fish as partners, two or three in a boat, each getting an equal share and one share going to the boat, so that two men in one boat get each one-third. The boat furnishes gasoline, oil, lines, etc. Grub is staked equally. Often the boat's expenses are first deducted and the remainder divided equally. This latter is the best way and the one used upon the east coast along the Florida reef.

"After selecting a spot near the cut infested with sharks the fishermen get their bait ready. This consists of any kind of fish large enough to tempt the appetite of the scavenger. The start seaward is made upon the last of the ebb and the boat placed in reference to the runaways of the fish coming in on the flood. Hooks are baited and the lines played out until the bait is far astern in the clear water of the reef. Some wandering scavenger soon scents the fish, the more so if it is a bit stale and he soon pushes the mass of carrion about with his snout.

"A shark does not turn upon his side when striking unless he sees fit to do so; he will as often bite fin out as any other, that is with his dorsal fin clear of the sea and upright. But he will generally turn upon his side and look up at the boat and its occupants as he goes past. Owing to the peculiar position of his eyes—they being placed far apart at the edge of his skull—he can see better when trying to observe things above him by raising his head at that side.

Fish Make Lively Dash for Freedom When Hooked.

This most commonplace and ordinary mechanical necessity has given rise to the absurd yarns about sharks turning upon their backs before striking. The mouth being wide enough to open into an immense circular cavity, the fish has only to get his prey aligned with the opening to strike forward and snap the rows of cutting teeth upon the victim. The edge of each tooth is serrated and as sharp as a razor.

"After feeling around the bait, nosing it and sometimes taking hold of it gingerly, the shark will generally make a sudden resolve and bolt it. The fisherman does not jerk the line right away. He lets the hook get well down into the creature's mouth, for the skin inside is nearly as tough as the skin outside. As the fish sheers away, giving the man a chance to strike the hook sideways into the softer parts, the line is suddenly set solidly against the running fish.

"Nine times out of 10 the barb will then enter and the fisherman braces himself and sinks the hook in with all his strength. Feeling himself caught, the shark will generally make a sudden wild run for freedom.

"His first pull is now upon the line and he exerts it with such vigor that the small boat or launch is dragged bodily about and the lines eased time and again in the most furious of his rushes. A turn is taken about a cleat, for no man can hold a full grown shark. Soon his rushes grow more easy to handle and he leads gradually alongside. It is not necessary to get it nearer than a few fathoms distant. When he is towing there the man with the rifle waits his opportunity.

"By giving a sudden pull upon the line the shark will sheer off and come close to the surface, often breaking water in the effort to keep his distance. The rifle cracks and a heavy bullet gives a shock that abates his energy. Another shot and the sea is stained with blood. After this bullet has had a chance to do its work the shark is hauled close aboard, the barb cut out with a hatchet and set with new bait. When three or four of the monsters are hauled alongside the boat starts for the beach, where the skinning is done.

Skins Superior to Alligator for Trunks and Bags.

"Night fishing is sometimes the best when the fish have been frightened or the season late, but in the warmer weather daylight under a strong sun and cloudless sky is best. The less wind the better, for a shark takes to the deep sea whenever it comes on to blow with any force and calm days he comes closer to the surface and nearer the shore.

"Skins bring various prices according to their size and condition, but it is evident that the market for sharks hides will be much better when they are better known. Like the alligator skin of recent history, it will sooner or later have a vogue, and will last much longer than the skin of the much sought saurian.

"Alligator hides now bring as high as \$15 apiece for the largest size, but the demand has been dying out owing to the inability to supply them. There is no reason why shark skins should not be equally valuable, as they are much tougher and while lacking the strange markings due to scales they have many qualities found in no other skin. For trunks and bags they are superior to anything in the way of leather.

"A fisherman does not make much money out of any kind of fishing, and the sharker is no exception to the rule. His life upon the keys or desolate islands is primitive but healthy, and he generally is glad enough to get in with enough to buy bacon and meal to last the warm weather out."

August 20.

FISH ARRIVALS VERY LIGHT.

Only Two Fares at This Port This Morning.

The receipts of fish at this port this morning were two small trips, sch. Ella G. King from Georges with 25,000 pounds of salt cod and sch. Mary E. Cooney via Boston with 40,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish.

There are several vessels now due some of whom have been out since spring, likely to arrive at any time and may be in before the day closes.

Several shackers are also out on third trips that should be coming along and may be in when the market opens Monday.

Today's arrivals and receipts in detail are as follows:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Mary E. Cooney, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.
Sch. Ella G. King, Georges, 25,000 lbs. salt cod.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Gladiator, dory handling.
Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, haddocking.
Sch. Edith Siveria, haddocking.
Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.
Sch. Mary A. Gleason, drifting.
Sch. Pauline, Georges.
Sch. Cynthia, shacking.
Sch. Esperanto, shacking.
Sch. Vanessa, shacking.
Sch. Tacoma, halibuting.
Sch. Margie Turner, halibuting.
Sch. Mooween, halibuting.
Sch. Margaret, halibuting.

Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.
Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.
Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.
Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.
Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
Splitting prices for fresh fish:
Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.
Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.
Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.
Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium, \$1.20; snappers, 50 cts.
Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.10 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

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Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Thomas H. Gorton, James W. Parker and Earl V. S. arrived at Canso, N. S., Wednesday last and cleared for the fishing grounds.
Sch. Mattie Brundage arrived at Louisburg, C. B., Tuesday last and cleared.
Sch. Premier, bound seining also arrived there on that date and sailed the next day for North Bay.

August 22.

FISH RECEIPTS LIGHT TODAY.

Include Four Georgesmen, Shacker and Mackerel Netter

Receipts of fish at this port today are very light for this season and confined to a few minor trips from Georges and LeHave grounds. No salt bankers have arrived and only one of the shackers, sch. John Hays Hammond, with 70,000 pounds of fresh and salt mixed fish, 6000 pounds of halibut and 3000 pounds of flitched halibut.

Today's arrivals and receipts are as follows:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Marsala, Georges, 35,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Mattie D. Brundage, Georges, 30,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. John Hays Hammond, LeHave Bank, 6000 lbs. halibut, 3000 lbs. flitches, 40,000 lbs. salt fish, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Juno, Georges, 20,000 lbs. halibut, 12,000 lbs. salt fish, 10,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Ralph Russell, Georges, 40,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Mary Emerson, netting, 460 fresh mackerel.

Vessels Sailed

Sch. Arkona, dory handling.
Sch. Lottie G. Merchant, dory handling.
Sch. Mattie Winship, shacking.
Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, shacking.
Sch. Vanessa, shacking.
Sch. Mildred Robinson, shacking.
Sch. James and Esther, drifting.
Sch. Mooween, halibuting.
Sch. Colonial, halibuting.
Sch. Selma, halibuting.

Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.
Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
Outside sales of Bank cod, \$3.75 for large and \$3.50 for medium.
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.
Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.
Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.
Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.50.
Splitting prices for fresh fish:
Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.
Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.
Western Bank cod, large, \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.
Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium, \$1.20; snappers, 50 cts.
Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.; hake, \$1.10 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Winnifred, Thomas S. Gorton and James W. Parker, sailed from Canso, N. S., for the fishing ground on Thursday.
Schs. Morning Star and Grace Otis arrived at Liverpool, N. S., on Friday and cleared for the fishing ground.
Sch. William E. Morrissey arrived at Louisburg on Friday and cleared.
Sch. Annie M. Parker arrived at Shelburne on Friday.
Sch. Mabel D. Hines arrived at Bay Bulls, N. F., last week from Grand Bank in search of bait and hauling for 125,000. This is the second trip for this vessel and Capt. Hines reports fish quite plentiful but bait scarce.